





p. m.

## PLUMB HINTS LABOR WILL NOT BE DENIED RAISE

Predicts Change in Order  
of Things; Rail Men  
Hit in House.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce continued its hearings today on the Sims measure, which carries with it the plan of Glenn E. Plumb of Chicago, which would nationalize railroads and give the employees a part of the profits.

Members of the committee pressed Mr. Plumb to discuss further what he meant yesterday when he hinted of possible revolution.

Plumb Idea of Revolution.

"Just what do you mean by revolution?" Representative Sanders of Indiana asked.

"A change in the existing order of things," Mr. Plumb replied.

"Do you mean an overturning of our form of government?"

"No," Mr. Plumb replied. "These workers believe our form of government will be the means of accomplishing a new order. I wouldn't wonder if what they are thinking of as revolution is the replacing of the men who are not representing them in the government by others who will carry out their wishes. I think the first direct action will be the use of the ballot. That is as far as I can see and I hope I'll never have to see beyond it."

### Gives Message of Labor.

Here is about what their message is: "We have come to a new deal. We have spent our life and money to retain liberty. We find without liberty in industry we have only the shell. We are going to get that liberty through the constitution and lawful forces. I hope to God it may come that way. If the powers of reaction prevent that expression it will come another way."

"What other way?" asked Mr. Sanders.

"I do not think there is any doubt in my mind what I mean," said Mr. Plumb.

### Likened to Soviet Plan.

"In essentials, this is the Russian or Soviet plan of industrial operation, is it not?" Mr. Sanders continued.

"I don't know anything about Soviet plan," Mr. Plumb said. "or rather, I am only familiar with the popular conception of what is the Russian Soviet plan."

"Misconception?" Mr. Sanders pointed out the expression.

"I am at a loss to understand how you know the popular understanding to be a misconception of the Soviet system unless you understand as well what the understanding should be."

Well in point of understanding the Soviet is a system by which a body of workmen grab all the property and divide it up among themselves," Plumb retorted, "and I cannot believe that such a state of affairs could actually exist in any society."

"I am not sure that this should be the fact about the Russian situation,"

### Shows Threatening Letters.

Representative Webster of Washington showed Mr. Plumb a pile of letters identical in form he had received threatening to post his name through the country if he opposed government ownership.

"I have had no knowledge of the letters and did not approve their form."

The letter contained the following: "He who obstructs the government in this policy of control or ownership becomes our direct enemy and shall be posted, and a record of his action shall be kept for future reference and it shall be our pledged policy to remove from whatever political line of trust the public has given into his keeping."

### Row Over Brotherhoods.

The house was thrown into a turmoil today by speeches denouncing and defending the railroad brotherhoods. Representative Blanton of Texas, Democrat, made an attack on the brotherhoods, renewing his charge that they were guilty of trucking when it passed the Adamson law.

Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, Republican, a member of one of the brotherhoods, declared that Blanton's statements were false.

Representative Wingo of Arkansas took offense at Mr. Blanton's charge against congress and demanded that his words be stricken from the record. The motion failed, the vote on a roll call being 12 to 135.

### Replies to Burke Accusation.

Mr. Blanton got the floor at the start on a question of personal privilege to reply to an accusation by Mr. Burke printed in the record of last Saturday's proceedings that he had made false statements in speaking of the demands for railroad wage increases.

"The Adamson law was passed by the threats of the brotherhoods," Mr. Blanton said. "The brotherhoods forced the railroad administration to increase wages by more than \$700,000 annually by threats. Have they stopped? No. They now come to the president and congress and say that they must have an additional increase of \$1,000,000 and that if congress does not accede to their demands they will tie up every road so that it can't run."

### Calls Adamson Law Blunder.

"The president of the United States is in my opinion the greatest man in the world today. And yet we are now experiencing the fruits of our nation's folly in the passage of the Adamson law, the most colossal blunder in the president's career. Are we going to let this man go on? I may be wrong, but I am sure that I may be committed less majesty than I did so, but I accused congress of having trucked in the past. I still make the charge that congress has trucked."

"The brotherhoods are controlled by radicals, men like Plumb. For congress even to consider such socialist doctrines as the Plumb plan is a travesty upon common sense."

Mr. Blanton followed up his assertions by introducing a joint resolution declaring that a state of anarchy exists in the United States and authorizing the president to free interstate mail and traffic from further unlawful interference, to adequately protect citizens in their property rights. Use of the troops to prevent the stopping of railroad traffic is authorized under the resolution.

## "WE HAVE WITH US AGAIN—" "The World Renowned Circus with the Best of the Old Features and Some New Ones."



Lisbeth Hanneford

O, O, MICKEE-E-EE!  
CIRCUS IS HERE  
AND EVERYTHING!

The Same Old Joys  
with Many New Ones  
Added, Promise.

"Here she comes!" yelled one of a crowd of grimy youngsters who gathered on the sidewalks of Eighteenth and South Clark streets this morning long before daylight began creeping into the railroad yards. "Hey, Mick-e-ee! Circus!"

From the time the first of the hundred or so riotously embellished cars, bearing Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey circus, was "spotted" on the proper siding until the last huge wagon load had rumbled up Clark street, an endless, screaming, shrieking, laughing juvenile procession streamed behind red and gold band wagons, trailed tarpaulin draped cages, or trotted at a respectful distance beside softly padding elephants as they moved from the freight yards across the Van Buren street bridge into Grant park.

### Under "Big Top."

There at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the biggest "big top" ever carried by a circus in this city, the first performance of the nine days' engagement will be given. The doors to the menagerie will be thrown open an hour earlier. From the program of acts will be a pageant in which 1,400 persons will participate and five troupes of elephants with a combined weight of more than 250,000 pounds. There are five troupes of trained seals, a man who skates on his head and a troupe of trained dogs and ponies and plenty of trained dog and pony acts and clowns for the little folk.

More than 300 wagons were employed in moving the circus with all its paraphernalia to Grant park. Behind the main tent, there are twenty-eight smaller ones.

Two performances will be given each day, including Sunday, at 2 and 8 p. m. The engagement will serve as a benefit for the soldiers and sailors memorial fund.

### Henry Berger Did Not Go Autoing; Tells Judge

Having read in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Justice D. M. Mickey of Wilmette had issued a writ for his arrest because of his alleged failure to appear with fifteen speeders arrested in the north shore suburb on Sunday, Henry A. Berger, former assistant state's attorney, wrote Justice Mickey as follows: "Your action of yesterday, which caused the publication of the article in THE TRIBUNE this morning, constitutes a gross injustice to me. I was not arrested by Policeman Frank Schaefer for speeding, or for any other offense, or by any other policeman on last Sunday, or at any other time. I do not own an automobile, and on last Sunday I was not a passenger in any automobile, and did not take any ride in an automobile, and was not a member of any party in an automobile, and do not know any one who was arrested for speeding."

### 600 City Water Pipe Workers End Strike

Six hundred laborers in the city water pipe extension division will return to work today at their old wage. They struck for higher pay ten days ago, but yesterday their leaders agreed with Deputy Commissioner William Burkhardt that the wage dispute will be left to the council finance committee, which was given full power to arbitrate when the council adjourned for the summer. The laborers are receiving \$4.60 a day. They ask \$5.60.

## WILSON'S EDCT PUNCTURES RAIL SHOP STRIKE

20,000 Shopmen Return  
to Work; Food Trains  
Kept Moving.

(Continued from first page.)

milk, and ice in the event of a really critical situation."

Hale Holden, central western regional director, took a similarly optimistic view.

"All freight is in motion," Mr. Holden said, "and the passenger schedules of the roads in my jurisdiction have not as yet been curtailed except in a very minor way. The ordinary traveler could not detect that conditions differ at all from normal."

Commuters reached Chicago on the steam lines promptly and without inconvenience.

The Northwestern hauled 50,000 and found it unnecessary to cancel the north shore suburban service, as it had planned Thursday. Neither, officials said, need further curtailment be looked for until Monday.

U. S. Finds Violations.

Evidence of violation of two federal laws by the strike of railroad shopmen has been obtained, it was announced yesterday, following the examination of the sixteen witnesses in the federal hearing. Although Assistant District Attorney R. A. Milroy, in charge of the investigation, declined to define the violations they were reported to be in interference with the United States mails and conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce. In either case the prosecution would be criminal.

Mr. Milroy refused to say whether members of the district council which called the strike at the United States office of the international brotherhood have been implicated.

To Vote on Wilson Edict.

John D. Saunders, secretary of the Chicago district council, said yesterday an executive committee meeting would be called and a vote taken on the president's ultimatum, but he did not fix a date.

"The rank and file of the union declared this strike," he said, "because the grand lodge officers in Washington have crossed them. The men feel that the officers and the men feel that the strike has not yet been won. Naturally they are not anxious to return to work."

M. L. Hawver, chairman of the local council, could not be found. It was said he was making a tour of the various shops.

### Pullman Workers Vote Strike.

Pullman car shop workers voted last night to go on a strike, at 10 o'clock Monday morning unless officials of the Pullman company meet their demands for increased pay. The meeting was held in the Knights of Pythias hall, 1104 South Michigan avenue, where the men voted 505 to 56 in favor of the strike. The action was in violation of the order of the national officials of the union.

The men are members of the Calumet Federated Labor council of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America. Approximately 1,000 men are affected.

Following the regular meeting the executive committee of the union went into session and announced later that they had sent telegrams to the heads of the other unions which were in Pullman shops throughout the country calling on them to join in the strike.

A strike on the part of all the car shops would call 20,000 men. The men demand 85 cents a minimum wage for the mechanics and 60 cents for helpers and laborers. Apprentices ask a 10 cent increase.

### Handle All Passengers.

The Illinois Central handled its 65,000 passengers to the top without a hitch and the Burlington and Rock Island was equally as fortunate with 30,000 more.

The Illinois Central's freight business Thursday was the biggest since the war and traffic on the Belt line in meat and fruit was equal to any period.

The Belt Line placed in all 532 cars of those two commodities alone in the two-hour period which closed yesterday at noon. Nor was the loading of new cars curtailed.

Representatives of the six international organizations of railway shopmen met in Chicago yesterday to devise means of ending the walkout.

### Embargo on Freight.

New York, Aug. 8.—An embargo on all freight on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England railroads was announced this morning, because of the strike of shopmen. The embargo was declared in order to control the movement of freight, a statement from headquarters here said, so that arrangements might be made to give preference to the handling of foodstuffs and shipments of immediate necessities.

### Annul Suburban Service.

Boston, Aug. 8.—Annulment of suburban passenger services on the Boston and Maine, and New York, New Haven and Hartford lines on account of the shopmen's strike was announced today by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, which said that it might have to be curtailed later.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine railroads several through trains were taken from their runs. Parlor car and dining cars were discontinued on all trains except the Colonial express to Washington.

### Refuse to Resume Work.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the affiliated shop craftsmen this afternoon advised railroad strikers that they would not return to work until a satisfactory wage settlement had been made. These resolutions came as the result of a telegram received by the local executive committee asking that the men here return to work in order that a final settlement might be reached.

The official strike ballot sent the Atlanta offices was sent back without a vote having been taken.

## DIVISION OF THRACE



PARIS, Aug. 8.—The peace conference reached a solution of the Thracian problem yesterday, according to the Intransigent, by dividing Thrace into a number of parts, some going to Greece and others being designated to form the future free state of Constantinople and a new free state under the league of nations.

The solution arrived at, according to the Intransigent, provides for dividing Thrace into eastern and western Thrace.

Eastern Thrace will be divided into three parts, Greece getting two of them and a third being designated as part of the future free state of Constantinople.

Of western Thrace, a quarter is to be given Greece and the other three-quarters are to constitute a free state to be set up under the league of nations.

A commission of technical experts will be sent to Thrace to put the solution into practical form, it was said.

The peace conference, the newspaper adds, will adjourn for a vacation throughout September, the American, English, and Italian delegates returning to their homes.

The map indicates the probable boundaries of the new states under the reported division.

### WAREHOUSE TO COST \$4,000,000 FOR WEST SIDE

Ten Story Structure to  
Be on Land Leased  
from Mayor.

A deal was closed yesterday involving the construction of a gigantic cold storage warehouse to occupy the entire block bounded by Fulton, Morgan, Carpenter streets and Carroll avenue, to cost over \$4,000,000. It will be erected by the Fulton Market Cold Storage company, headed by Joseph Byfield, president of the Hotel Sherman.

Apartment from the magnitude of the transaction and the effect it will have on the city, it is of far reaching importance in the economical handling of food supplies for Chicago and environs. It will front 250 feet on Fulton and Carroll, and 300 feet on Morgan and Carpenter streets.

### Leased from Mayor.

The land, which comprises an area of 75,000 square feet, has been leased from Mayor William Hale Thompson and co-tenants, for a term of ninety-nine years, and while the rental terms are not disclosed, they are said to be based on 5 per cent on a valuation of \$500,000, which is equivalent to an annual rental of \$25,000.

The building to be erected by the lessee company will be a ten story reinforced concrete cold storage warehouse having a capacity of approximately 6,400,000 cubic feet. It is expected to have the first unit, covering half of the block, completed in time for occupancy in April, 1920. Plans have been prepared by Architects Gardner & Lindberg. The proximity of the proposed improvement to the Fulton and Randolph street markets, and the certain growth of these food centers will make the location a logical one for such an industry.

Owen D. Gilman, Vice President.

Owen D. Gilman, president of O. D. Gilman & Co., will be vice president of the lessee company, and Eugene Byfield, secretary. John F. Miller represented the lessee. Mr. Byfield & Schuyler & Weinfield and Harry Newby attended to the legal details.

1,500 ILLINOISANS  
IN PARADE OF  
2D DIVISION

New York, Aug. 8.—[Special.]—While hundreds of their wounded buddies cheered them from the sidewalk 1,500 Illinois soldiers marched up Fifth avenue with Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune and 24,000 comrades of the 2d division.

Minus the stiff collared blouse, they wore thin shirts, khaki breeches, and steel helmets and carried rifles with fixed bayonets glistening in the sun.

Officers with headquarters staff said Illinois had the largest number of soldiers in line of any state. Michigan was second with 1,000.

Although New York has been somewhat "fed up" on military parades, it turned out thousands of flag waving people to cheer the 2d.

Americans Out of Antwerp;  
Supplies Sold to Belgium

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—Delayed.—[By the Associated Press.]—Antwerp will cease to exist as a base port for the American expeditionary forces at the end of this week. All Americans expect to be out of the city by that time. The huge supplies on hand in Antwerp have been sold to Belgium.

Seven hundred carloads of steel products are tied up in the mill yards, with little prospect of removal until the strike is ended.

THE WYCOMBE  
A Stuart Table in Antique Mahogany  
\$19, regularly \$29

Better value than the Wycombe table has rarely been offered. It is but one of hundreds of pieces of fine furniture marked in this sale at astonishingly low prices.

The National City Bank  
OF CHICAGO

S. E. Corner  
Dearborn & Monroe Sts.  
(Ground Floor)

DAVID R. FORGAN, Pres.  
Savings Dept.  
R. U. LANSING, Vice Pres. & Mgr.

This bank is under the direct supervision of the United States Government.

All Wage Earners  
For Your Convenience This Bank Is  
Open Saturdays All Day  
From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Also Mondays Until 6 P. M.

Savings Deposited on or Before Aug. 12th  
Will Draw Interest From Aug. 1st

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## CHICAGO SUGAR MAN HELD IN EAST FOR TRIAL BY U. S.

G. W. Sheehan and 3  
Salesmen Accused  
as Profiteers.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 8.—Charged with profiting in sugar, George W. Sheehan, president of the Central Sugar company of Chicago; L. P. Leinberger, L. J. Shaffer and George L. Dowd, sales managers of the same company, were held for trial by United States Commissioner Duffy here today. The four men gave \$2,000 bail for their appearance at the November term of the federal court. Charges of conspiring to violate section 4 of the federal food act, which makes it unlawful to charge unreasonable rates for the necessities of life, were filed against Sheehan and his business associates by the department of justice.

A large number of letters and telegrams taken in the raid on the Central Sugar company in the Wabash building here played a prominent part in the hearing.

Letter in Evidence.

Among the most significant was the following letter dated July 10, 1913, and addressed to the Pittsburgh branch of the Chicago Tribune. Sheehan's signature is attached:

"I am writing you today to try to explain in a few words that I want you to sell sugar with me, but you must get from this date prices that I tell you to sell at with every customer in your territory, large and small. If you can't get prices and dispose of about 10,000 barrels monthly, I will cut down your shipments and order them forwarded to the Chicago territory, where we can get more money for our sugar."

"There is going to be a famine for the balance of this year throughout the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa as well as in the Chicago territory on account of the best sugars and the western cane sugars being withdrawn until Nov. 1."

Cites European Contracts.

"These states are depending on the eastern refiners, and the eastern refiners have got enough business contracted for by the United States market to supply the foreign countries of Europe to use all the Cuban raws that are left in Cuba without supplying United States with any further sugar."

"If we as the United States market have sugar, they will have to extend contracts in Europe for January, February and March deliveries of next year."

"Therefore sugar will be scarce in this country for the next six months."

"Keep in close touch with me, and advise me daily as you may advance your price above the \$10 level. We have 60,000 barrels of sugar and want to make all the money we can in the next three months, and I want you to be not afraid to boost your prices as far as you can, as they will come back again when they find they cannot get sugar elsewhere."

"Time to Get the Money."

"We will not protect any one. This is a time for us to get the money. Please digest this letter carefully and explain to the salesmen that they must work in their territories for the most profit, and to get as much over the price I am asking today as possible."

"Use your nerve and use your head."

### Newport Historical Society Invites Prince of Wales

Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—The directors of the Newport Historical society, the Newport Improvement society, and the Redwood library have extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales through the British ambassador, to attend a reception in his honor to be given during his proposed visit to this city.

Smith's discharge papers show that he was born in Clearville, Pa., enlisted in Chicago on Oct. 30, 1913, and was discharged on June 10, 1915. He arrived in the United States from France on Aug. 1 and was sent to Camp Lee, Va., where he received his honorable discharge on Aug. 5, the same day he was ordered to Chicago.

The hotel authorities said Smith sent a telegram to Chicago asking for money last night, but \$100 was found in his pockets.

### WILL MEDIA IN TIEUP BROOKLYN

New York, Aug. 8.—A member of the public relations, announced today that M. Garrison, receiver of the Rapid Transit company, has his services as mediator, which for three days has been on the surface, subject to the use of the company. Mr. Garrison, according to also has agreed to meet of the employees.

As soon as a representative of employees, the commission will use all its mediator to bring about an amicable settlement," said Nixon.

Shortly before 6 o'clock today, the strike on the Rapid Transit was withdrawn. Officials of the Rapid Transit company, however, that subway trains would be kept at all night "unless it be decided that the strike would prevent the placing in jeopardy of passengers, the company."

Fourteen arrests on charge of attempting to destroy railroads were made today.

KING ALBERT  
LEAVES FOR  
IN SEPTEMBER

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—Details of King Albert's trip to the United States have been made public. It is probable he will start middle of September and turn until the Belgian king makes a complete tour of the United States in company with Prince Leopold.

Cardinal Mercier will start on Sept. 4 or Sept. 5. He will be gone until the end of the month. He intends to visit Montreal.

Gen. Pershing will be in King Albert next Sunday at the palace at Clarendon.

Fire in Rooming  
Ruins a Dentist

Fire which started in the office of Dr. Percival C. North Dearborn street at morning destroyed the dentist's equipment and caused \$1,000 damage. The rooming house of Charles Frost, Freeman families and individuals, and a fire escape, hurt and the blaze was put out.

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## WIDOW SETTLES J. J. DUFFY SUIT FOR \$125,000

Canal Contractor Once  
Awarded \$1,200,000  
in 11 Year Tangle.

After more than eleven years of litigation the suit of Joseph J. Duffy against the sanitary district of Chicago has been settled, and yesterday the board of trustees passed an order giving to Mrs. Julia V. Duffy, 427 Oakdale avenue, the widow and the administratrix of the estate, the sum of \$125,000.

Duffy had a contract to build five miles of canal, and was said to have failed in carrying out the contract. The sanitary district forfeited the contract on Jan. 22, 1903. Duffy filed a bill for an accounting. In October, 1912, a master in chancery directed that an account be rendered, and the following month the Circuit court referred the case back to the master for the accounting.

After 17,000 pages of testimony had been taken and more than three years had elapsed, the master found the district owed Duffy about \$1,200,000. The following year he found the amount due on one theory was \$714,926.88, and on another theory \$500,926.88. But the report was never filed and the master's term expired. A few months later Duffy died.

Mrs. Duffy and her eight children had no money to continue the fight, and through Attorneys Edwin Hedrick and Thomas H. Cannon began negotiations for a settlement. First asking \$497,327.43, then \$250,000, then \$193,816, and then \$135,000. None of the propositions was considered.

It is stipulated in the order of the trustees that the court costs, master's fees, and other expenses shall be paid out of the \$125,000 given to the widow.

But Mr. Gardner's bill for the Patterson's complaint for record for increases of 72 cents a month, and \$141 East 7th St. She pays \$35 a month, but is to stay on, \$60 is the price to be made to evict him.

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of Joseph J. Duffy  
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yesterday the  
passed an order giv-  
Duffy, 437 Oakdale  
and the administra-  
the sum of \$125,000.  
tract to build four  
was said to have  
out the contract.  
forfeited the com-  
22, 1903, Duffy dis-  
sitting. In October,  
chancery directed  
rendered, and the  
the Circuit court re-  
k to the master for  
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her eight children  
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says Edwin Hedrick  
began negotia-  
ment, first asking  
\$9,000, then \$192,500.  
None of the propo-  
sals in the order of the  
court costs, master's  
fees shall be paid  
given to the widow.

SOLDIER  
HIMSELF;  
2 GIRLS

Aug. 8.—[Special.]—  
Chicago tonight are  
to contain the mo-  
in the Hotel Staf-  
of St. Gertrude.  
Stew-  
saw service with  
detachment of the  
ps. "The letters are  
young women in  
the corner re-  
32 years old, lived  
venue, Chicago, ac-  
cuse papers. His  
12, 12.50 to \$17.50.  
W. S. Walker, 6500 Bosworth avenue,  
\$45 to \$55.  
David Davies, 623 Belden avenue, \$38  
to \$45.  
A. B. Quehn, 5229 Cargen avenue, \$20  
to \$30.  
Martin P. Meahan, 708 South Homan  
avenue, \$20 to \$42.50.  
Mrs. J. P. Hart, 6106 Champlain ave-  
nue, \$35 to \$50.  
Miss Sophia Holmes, 1424 Farragut  
avenue, \$40 to \$60.  
M. Levinson, 4334 Forestville ave-  
nue, complained that his rent is being  
increased from \$42.50 to \$55 and that  
when he objected the landlord said,  
"You have been getting away with  
it pickings long enough."

WILL MEDIATE  
IN TIEUP OF  
BROOKLYN CARS

New York, Aug. 8.—Lewis Nixon, a  
member of the public service commis-  
sion, announced today that Lindley  
M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn  
Rapid Transit company, had accepted  
his services as mediator in the strike  
which for three days has paralyzed  
traffic on the surface, subway, and el-  
evated lines operated by the company.  
Mr. Garrison, according to Mr. Nixon,  
also has agreed to meet a committee  
of the employees.  
"As soon as a representative com-  
mittee of employees can be selected this  
commission will use all its effort as a  
mediator to bring about an early and  
amicable settlement," declared Mr.  
Nixon.  
Shortly before 6 o'clock tonight the  
few surface cars operated today were  
withdrawn. Officials of the road an-  
nounced, however, that elevated and  
subway trains would be kept in op-  
eration all night "unless it becomes im-  
perative that they be withdrawn to  
prevent the placing in jeopardy of the  
lives of passengers, the crew, and the  
police."  
Fourteen arrests on charges of at-  
tempting to destroy railroad property  
were made today.

KING ALBERT  
LEAVES FOR U. S.  
IN SEPTEMBER

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—[Delayed.]—  
Details of King Albert's trip to Amer-  
ica have not been fully arranged, but  
it is probable he will start about the  
middle of September and will not re-  
turn until the Belgian elections. He  
will make a complete swing through  
the United States in company with his son,  
Prince Leopold.  
Cardinal Mercier will start for Amer-  
ica on Sept. 4 or Sept. 5, and probably  
will be gone until the end of October.  
He intends to visit Montreal and Que-  
bec.  
Gen. Pershing will be received by  
King Albert next Sunday at the king's  
country palace at Clerney in the Ar-  
denes.

Fire in Rooming House  
Ruins a Dentist's Office

Fire which started in the dental  
office of Dr. Fergus Connor at 801  
North Dearborn street at 1 o'clock this  
morning destroyed the dentist's office  
equipment and caused \$2,000 damage to  
the rooming house above. Conducted by  
Charles Frost, firemen aided several  
families and individuals to escape by  
ladder and fire escape. Nobody was  
hurt and the blaze was put out within  
an hour.

## Veterans Flock to Get Their Victory Buttons

Line of Red Chevron Men Makes Its Way All Day Through Office at 526 South State Street.



### PUBLIC DIGS UP PENNIES; CITY LAWYERS BUSY

**Shanks Mare Used by Hundreds in Short Haul Trips.**

While more lawyers were put to work on the city's bill for an injunction to knock out the new 7 and 8 cent fares, nearly every one else "stepped lively" and laid down his or her nickel and pennies without complaint.

Both morning and evening rush hours proved, traffic officials, conductors, and "L" station agents declared, that the number of pennies necessary to handle the new fares will be a cause of much worry. Thousands walked rather than pay the new fares for "short haul" trips and a few got free rides when conductors ran out of pennies, but the majority "just paid."

**Fires Test Suit.**  
Robert E. O'Connor of 3527 West Jackson boulevard was one of those who paid, but he did so under protest. He appeared at the Quincy street "L" station at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He offered a ticket for which he had paid 6 cents in exchange for a ride. He was told that the fare was 8 cents. Mr. O'Connor, who is an insurance adjuster, took the name of the "L" agent and paid the 2 cent extra, but later he got a lawyer and filed suit in the Municipal court to test the right of the companies to rob the old tickets.

**Wants Water Squeezed Out.**  
"What we want the courts to do is to sustain the city in its contention that the companies have no right to break any part of the contract existing between them and the city," the company did have a right to break its contract then the court should hold that we have the same right. We have this right and we can demand that the street car companies be revalued. We have \$75,000,000 worth of water be squeezed out of the capital stock before it is used for rate making purposes."

### MARCH OPPOSES STEADY JOBS ON GENER. L STAFF

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—Opposition to a bill which he said had been "prepared overseas," and which proposes that appointments to the army be made by the permanent staff, was voiced before the senate military subcommittee today by Gen. March, chief of staff. He said the result of the measure would be to set up a military bureaucracy and expressed the hope the committee would oppose it, adding that it would be "strongly pressed."

### 10 Ct. Raise Offer Fails to End Car Strike in Joliet

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—Although a 10 cent fare on Joliet street cars was today expressed by the police as a standing firm on their demands, 2 to 4 cents an hour higher than the offer. That the civic betterment league will fight any profiteering on the part of the traction officials was made plain today in a statement given out by the chairman. The league opposed the 7 cent fare which has been opposed since March.

### 1,839 VETERANS OBTAIN VICTORY BUTTONS IN DAY

**Plan Reception for 1,000 Chicago Marines.**

BY CAPT. KENT A. HUNTER.  
[Tribune reporter who saw a year's service in France with Col. Foreman's artillery.]  
Eighteen hundred and thirty-nine veterans appeared at the central recruiting station, 525 South State street, yesterday, to get their victory buttons. Of that number 187 had wound awards on their discharge papers and received silver insignia.

Captain C. W. Burkett, in charge of the distribution, started to work at 9 o'clock. At that time there were more than 100 men waiting. A typewriter battery of four clerks copied the necessary information from the discharge papers, another man stamped the discharge to show receipt of the button. Captain Burkett signed them and another soldier with a tally sheet turned the buttons over to the red chevron men.

At noon nine hundred had been given out and during the lunch hour three hundred more men came in. Business slackened a little in the afternoon, but not enough to let the captain get farther away from his desk than the water cooler.

**Legion Official Gets 321.**  
The secretary of the American legion, at Aurora, came in with 321 discharge papers to check. The legion was assigned a special clerk, who copied the records, had the discharges stamped and delivered the buttons, but only after Captain Burkett had signed the discharges.

After closing time came at 4:30 a dozen men came in, but the buttons had been put in the safe for the night. When told that they could not get their buttons until tomorrow they became "peevish" and spoke about the unfeeling army.

**Plan Reception to Marines.**  
The famous 5th and 6th marines are in America again and Capt. Putnam, marine recruiting officer in the Chicago district, is working on plans to have the 1,000 or more Chicago members of the two regiments return to their home town in a body for a welcome fitting a brigade that broke the backbone of the German offensive at Chateau Thierry and who won from the French their nickname—"Les Terribles."

The men are now at Quantico, Va., about thirty miles south of Washing- ton, D. C., awaiting muster out through the marine discharge channels. Capt. Putnam visited Charles Fitzmorris, secretary of the peace conference, yesterday and was told that the city will do its share in showing the "Terrible" hounds a proper homecoming.

**Walsh Demands MacPherson Join in Irish Inquiry**  
New York, Aug. 8.—Demanding of James MacPherson, chief secretary of Ireland, that he immediately join in a request for the peace conference for appointment of a committee to investigate alleged British atrocities in Ireland, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the American commission on Irish independence, today called the secretary threatening to attack his personal veracity in denying charges preferred by the American commission.

**Ruling on \$60 Bonus.**  
A ruling by the judge advocate general, announced in a circular from the war department news bureau yesterday, provides that enlisted men in the army, discharged from the ranks of the 5th and 6th men from Chicago return in a body I hope to get the discharged men out to parade with them."

### SHIP AGROUND; RESCUE EFFORT PUSHED RAPIDLY

Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.—The steamship North Star, which left this port for Yarmouth, N. S., yesterday with 285 passengers, went aground today on Green Island, six miles off Yarmouth. Boats were rushed to the rescue and the work of transferring passengers began at 10:40 a. m. The danger was said not to be great.

### ROYAL TROUSERS STOLEN; ALLIED CONFEREES WAIT

**New Hungary Chief Tells His Program for Future.**

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—(Delayed.)—The Roumanian forces in Budapest have interned the members of the deposed Peidl ministry, a dispatch from the Hungarian capital says.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Delayed.—There is no intention of making Archduke Joseph king of Hungary, according to advices received here from Budapest, his office being that of president. The archduke has declared that he will attempt to work along the same lines as Count Michael Karolyi, saying:

"I am a true democrat. I tried to show this by surrendering most of my estates. It is my intention to carry on the government until the elections are held, and then parliament will decide upon matters."

After various consultations with allied representatives, including Gen. Gordon of the British army and Col. W. B. Causey, U. S. A., as well as Lieut. Col. Romanelli of the Italian mission yesterday, Archduke Joseph and his generals called on the allies in a group. The visit had to be delayed because the archduke's trousers had been stolen. His attaches had to do some quick skimming to borrow another pair, inasmuch as the communists had taken most of the archduke's clothing a month ago. When he visited the allies he presented his plan for a new government, which was tacitly accepted.

**Denies They Broke Faith.**  
PARIS, Aug. 8.—[By the Associated Press.]—Nicholas Misu of the Roumanian peace delegation was called to day for the second time before the supreme council on account of the Roumanians' refusal to comply with the demands of the peace conference. In conversation with members of the council M. Misu denied that Roumanian had broken away from the peace conference. His explanation of the situation in Budapest was that Roumanian officers there had ignored the supreme council's orders.

**Resent German Claim.**  
Roumanian, it was said today in some quarters, declared herself an ally of the victors in order to gain economic and financial aid. The United States it was pointed out, extended a credit of \$20,000,000 and the other allies advanced a like amount for feeding Roumanians.

**Sees Dawn of Kings.**  
[Chicago Tribune and News Service.]  
[By Special Cable.]  
LONDON, Aug. 8.—"The war that was to destroy kaiserism is, it seems, to be metamorphosed into a war to restore monarchy; the house of Hapsburg is to be restored; the king business is to be set on its legs again."

**Expect Defeat of the Treaty with Colombia.**  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—The action of the senate foreign relations committee in withdrawing the Colombian treaty from the senate is regarded as a preliminary to the rejection of the document or to its material alteration, if satisfaction is not obtained in the interests of the Colombian oil decrees. Friends of the treaty are alarmed over the situation. The state department today sent to the committee information in its possession concerning the decrees.

**Also the Times.**  
Strangely enough the London Times is almost as severe.  
"For the allied representatives arbitrarily to delegate authority to Archduke Joseph looks suspiciously like an attempt at a marked monarchial revival conceived in the interests of Magyar and pro-Magyar aristocracy. If Archduke Joseph be placed in power at Budapest, why should not former Emperor Charles or some member of his family be restored to Vienna or members of the various German dynasties to their respective thrones?"

**Boys Find Body.**  
Two boys came running out of the store late in the afternoon and notified neighboring tradesmen.  
Detectives Charles Dudley and Archie Kane, who solved a similar murder two years ago—the death of Israel Berry, pawnbroker, 821 South State street—were put on the case by Capt. Patrick Lavin. Kane arrested "Red" Bradley, a Negro, for the murder of the pawnbroker, and he was given fourteen years in the penitentiary.

**POLES OCCUPY MINSK, 200 MILES EAST OF BORDER**  
PARIS, Aug. 8.—[Havas.]—Dispatches from Warsaw carry the announcement by the newspapers that Polish troops have occupied the city of Minsk.

**Spain Approves Proposal to Join Nations League**  
MADRID, Aug. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Parliament approved today the proposal that Spain join the league of nations.

**Liverpool Train Strike Ends; Resume Work Today**  
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—The strike on the tramways of the city was settled today. Work will be resumed tomorrow.

### VENGEANCE

**Niece of Murdered Man Says She'll Hunt Down Slayer.**



Fred Bender, Miss Alice Kenney

### UNCLE SLAIN FOR \$50, GIRL VOWS TO BE AVENGED

Alice Kenney, 20 years old, yesterday dedicated the rest of her life to finding and convicting the man who killed her aged uncle, Fred Bender.

They found Bender stretched dead beside the stitching machine in the basement shoe store of Harry Greenberg, 456 South State street, yesterday afternoon. He had been hit on the head by a piece of gas pipe, which was found near by, wrapped in a blood-stained newspaper.

**Once a Shoe Dealer.**  
At one time Bender owned a shoe store in Topeka, Kas., but for the last thirteen years he had worked for Greenberg, and lived in a room over the store.

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### GERMAN AUSTRIA CLAIMS TERMS SPELL HER RUIN

**Says Starvation Is in Sight if All Are Enforced.**

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Delayed.—A summary of the Austrian note, presented to the allied peace mission at St. Germain, France, yesterday, has been received here from Vienna.

**Need Milk and Meat.**  
Dealing with the economic and financial clauses of the peace treaty, the note continues:

"It will be impossible for the next few months to deliver milking cows and cattle, as German-Austria's children are perishing for lack of meat and milk. German-Austria must allow herself to be placed under the entente powers' financial control, but she expects the reparations committee will act with the consideration demanded by her desperate position and grant German-Austria the necessary credits to obtain raw materials and food-stuffs."

**Says Division Is Unjust.**  
"It seems self-evident," the note continues, "that all states in what was formerly Austria-Hungary, should be divided by the reparations commission according to the ability of individual states to meet them. A similar proposal is made regarding Austria-Hungarian bank notes held abroad."

**Secretary of Commerce Picks Chicago Census Man**  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—On recommendation of the director of the census, the secretary of commerce today named John J. Gaynor, supervisor of the First District in Illinois and Charles Stoffel of Cicero as supervisors in the Second District.

**Now the Saturday Afternoon Bank of Chicago**  
Open also from 6 to 8 P. M. Saturday and Monday Evenings  
Savings Department  
33 W. Madison St.

**When you think of writing think of WHITING**  
Liquor and Drug Habits Promptly and Easily Relieved We remove the craving and cure 40 years experience. All correspondence confidential. THE KEELY INSTITUTE  
Chicago Office: 1207 Webster Building

**NICOLL The Tailor MAKES GOOD CLOTHES**

# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore-south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.
- 7—A modern traction system.

## PUBLIC SERVICE FIRST.

President Wilson has taken an encouraging position in the railroad situation. It is that the people of this nation are interdependent; that there are obligations to be met; that the public business must not be at the mercy of groups or individuals.

In the past the president has not been so vigorous in laying down the policy of common government. The Adamson bill was not the best example of rule by the majority, but of dominance by a group. When groups can enforce their will on the government without as much as a by-your-leave to the great majority we are not seeing the best application of democratic principles.

Irrespective of the form of railroad control, the relation of the roads to the public is quasi-official; and so also is the relation of the railroad employees to the public. If railroad employees strike the roads suspend, and thereby is occasioned a grievous hurt to the business of the nation. For this reason it is untenable in sound logic for workers, holding such a public trust, to violate it; and particularly when it is commonly known that the whole nation is giving its best thought to the adjustment of the very problem which the railroad employees seek to complicate by striking.

For the employees to leave their places while the country is so beset with problems, while, in fact, every individual keenly feels the stress of the unrest, is to emphasize one man's need above another's. The truth is that we are all in the same boat. We have all got to pull together. And most of all, the public trusts have got to be sustained to the exclusion of our individual requirements.

The railroad employees should reflect upon this: that it is no longer necessary to preach the right of every man to enjoy the comforts of life. That is an accepted doctrine in the United States. The theory that a common laborer is a victim of fate and therefore doomed to poverty and misery has been long exploded. We all know that he is entitled to a good home, plenty of food, suitable clothing, and plenty of time to seek amusements and recreation.

The doctrine, then, is universal. But we are in the midst of an attempt at adjusting matters so that not only one kind of workers but all the workers may benefit. In fact, there is no subject so pressing in the United States at this moment as the restoration of prosperity and normal conditions. Does it not seem astonishing that the railroad employees, so far from joining in the spirit of mutual obligation, should demand superior advantages?

There is no doubt that they should be comfortably situated. But there is no doubt that all other citizens should be similarly comfortable. We must have regard for the whole commonwealth and not for one group in it. The president, in asking the railroad employees to remain at their work, is only employing the will of the nation, requiring each man to remain at his post, impose upon himself some self-restraint, in the hope that by pulling together we may draw the country out of a dangerous situation.

Suppose we should all say, "I demand that my comfort and that my happiness and my future alone be established to the exclusion of all else." How quickly would all industry and all the avenues of commerce fall inert and we find ourselves facing the first principles of life!

The railroads are the arteries of the nation. Without them the life blood of the nation coagulates. We must appeal to the railroad men to be temperate and to work with the United States as members of the body politic; not to strangle industry or, by threatening to do so, subvert the very principles of democratic government.

On the other hand, the nation must be reminded that the obligation is mutual and that there must be an adjustment; that the railroad employs for their patience and their indispensable skill are to be properly rewarded. But, first of all, the duty of all the people is toward the commonwealth; and this is the great obligation.

## WHEN THE GHOST WALKS—OUT.

Suspension of any business entails hardship upon those concerned in it; and yet we find it difficult to consider the actors' strike without reflecting that it is an ill wind that blows no good.

There is no use disputing that the actors' strike will mean a loss to them and to their employers. But this does not obviate another fact, which is that, in the broad analysis of events, an actors' strike is hardly a national calamity and that no appreciable percentage of the citizens will be saddened thereby. And, meditating upon his investigations of twenty years, we think that even Percy Hammond will agree to this.

Closed theaters will demonstrate the ease of saving money. Many persons, upon putting their hands in their pockets, will be surprised to find therein the cash equivalent of the high price of entertainment. Nor is this all—for when they cast about them for a means of filling the void occasioned by the actors' strike they will be agreeably astonished to find that all about them are pleasant parks, broad avenues, swimming beaches, and many other places of profitable and healthful amusement.

All of which gives another opportunity to speak a word in favor of our incomparable forest preserve, a woodland district where the trees and shrubs are not cut out of canvas, where the grass is not a green blot rug, where the horizon is not

pointed on the back drop, and where there is no asbestos curtain to tell you that you have had your \$2 worth.

We rejoice with the actors and their employers and Mr. Hammond; but also we rejoice that the people have a chance to put money in their purses and color in their cheeks.

## BOLSHEVISM: SUPER SLUGGER.

Because of its tremendous importance and because of the object lesson it presents to all those who seek power through violence we reprint this bulletin from Vienna:

"Terrible acts of retaliation are reported from all parts of Hungary, where many representatives of the communist reign were mistreated and killed by the infuriated people. . . . bolsheviks were clubbed and stoned to death. All bolsheviks are in hiding, afraid of showing themselves. The so-called 'Lenine Boys,' Kun's former bodyguard, who committed innumerable atrocities, were all arrested. One of them has confessed to thirty-six murders."

It is the inevitable reaction. The righteous indignation of the majority now transcends the violence of the vicious minority which by fearful deeds maintained its short and loathsome authority. Bela Kun and his associates were the slugs of Hungary. They were able to tyrannize over a nation because their cruelty and brutality symbolized universal and relentless power to the mind of the unorganized and bewildered population.

When the slugs had exhausted the national treasury—a treasury stored up by the patient labor of the millions—and starvation confronted the people there came the unescapable issue. The people must either die of starvation or at the hands of the bolshevik mercenaries. Rather than endure the tortures of hunger they resisted. And lo, the corrupt and bloody régime of Kun crumpled; fell before the onrush of the multitude because it was as insubstantial as the oath of a charlatan; founded on bombast and murder.

Bullying is tottering. The social plummet swings to and fro but finally establishes dead center. The bullying of autocracy is not to be replaced by the bullying of the slugger. A wrong cannot be righted by another wrong. The common man is beginning to be heard and his voice strikes terror in the heart of the gully.

The bully is no better for calling himself a bolshevik, nor worse for insinuating himself into the ranks of honest workmen. In either case domination by violence is the sum of the moral code, not the welfare of the worker. The inevitable result of this exploitation of the people by intemperate bullies can have only one result—to kill the golden goose of industry.

Bela Kun by violence and extravagance ran his short course; collapsed when his stolen money was exhausted and when his authority was found to be more fancied than real. Sluggism will come to a lamentable conclusion when industrial production is so crippled that the public stomach cries out. Then will the majority speak and find the just relation between man and man, no longer depending upon the hollow prophecies of gun toting Bela Kun, but assured that labor can take out of life just what it produces and that slugs are destroyers and not builders.

## THE INDIVIDUAL AND H. C. L.

Perhaps the worst mistake we could make in this period of high prices, with its attendant evils, is to lose sight of the obligation of the individual. Efforts to suppress profiteering may have beneficial results, but it would be unfortunate if the present agitation should strengthen the impression that our difficulties are due solely to wicked extortionists and that penitentiary sentences for these offenders will furnish a complete solution.

Even a superficial view of world conditions will show that many other causes aside from profiteering are at work to advance the cost of living. There are the elemental causes, such as the enormous waste of the war, the world-wide decline in production, and the enormous expansion of currency and credit. Now, whatever congress, or the department of justice, or any other agency, here or abroad, may seek to do to remedy living conditions their efforts must be largely frustrated unless they have the support and cooperation of the whole people in removing or rectifying the elemental causes.

Until production has been brought back to normal we believe that it is a false and vicious theory to assume that it is perfectly legitimate to live on a scale equivalent to or better than that which prevailed before the war. We are not speaking of those whose income never permitted more than a bare living, but of those who were accustomed to devote a considerable amount of their incomes to luxuries, whether food, drink, clothing, amusement, or the like. But there is observable everywhere an effort to keep up that scale and frequently to go beyond it. The result is to intensify the scarcity of necessities, to raise the cost of living, and to postpone a permanent solution of our problem, if not to endanger the integrity of the nation.

We urge saving in the kitchen so as to permit a fair distribution of foodstuffs; we urge thrift in all purchases because thrift is one of the surest ways of releasing labor and materials for useful production.

It is with these ideas in view that THE TRIBUNE has established a department for the interchange of advice and suggestions among its readers. We believe that this interchange will not only materially assist in meeting the problems incident to high prices but in promoting a spirit of mutual helpfulness and a keener sense of individual obligation.

## Editorial of the Day

### PENALTIES OF PROGRESS.

[From the Danville Commercial News.]

Innovations as a rule are expensive. Progress in any direction demands its toll, because with real progress something must be destroyed to make room for better and more efficient things. The destruction of a dirigible balloon in Chicago claimed the lives of twelve persons. The horror is one now frequently thought of when we read of the rapid strides made in aviation and picture in the near future overhead vehicles tantalizing and driving fear into city dwellers when they hear the hum of the aircraft above. If, in our progress, we acquire knowledge and inventions that develop new monstrosities of war and new dangers in peace, then there may be new forces in the old saying about the bills of ignorance and the folly of wisdom.

Advance in science and invention must often of necessity be attended by risk. This does not deter investigators, and their willingness to take risks is often commendable and may lead to honored martyrdom for the benefit of humanity, but the risks should be confined to the investigators alone.

They should not be thrust upon others in the way that brought sudden and horrible death to wholly unprepared victims in Chicago. The accident also points to the need of taking thought on the question of regulating the routes of air travel and altogether prohibiting flights over cities.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

"What fools these mortals be!"

MR. GUELPH, the amiable young Englishman who is on his way to visit America, is particularly interested in our October weather, never having experienced an Indian summer. Dave had better arrange to spend early October in upper New England as Indian summer in other parts of the country is pretty uncertain.

IN rejecting the American plan, the League of Nations Commission, we hope, gave Mr. Wilson to understand that his manuscript was not lacking in merit, and expressed a desire to see more of his work.

An Expensive Sport.  
Sir: At Henderson, N. C., is the Pastime Restaurant. Folks in that town must live to eat. What?

C. G. F.  
THE Seven Mild Reservationists, the Fourteen Points, the Twenty-one Demands—why this persistence of the sacred number seven?

A POPULAR IMMORTAL.  
(Stereos, Ill. News.)  
Mr. and Mrs. Luce Birdsell returned home Sunday after a visit at the homes of his father, Charles Birdsell, and aunt, Pinksie L. Bump.

Miss Eva Fleming and Mrs. Margaret Pond of Morrison are spending a week or two at the home of their niece, Pinksie L. Bump.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Birdsell entertained for dinner . . . Pinksie L. Bump of Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Humphrey . . . spent Thursday evening at the Pinksie L. Bump home.

A THING that complicates the high cost of living problem is the state law compelling people to buy shoes at present prices, whether they need them or not.

THE SECOND POST.  
(Not by a Japanese.)  
Now kindly would like to ask you again to send us all the numbers of crotchet that you are all out with them, in order so we will not take the orders for them, inasmuch as we lots of trouble also we will not bother you unless.

IT takes two parties to make a regional understanding, according to Mr. Lansing. Ordinarily, yes. But when the President and Mr. Wilson understand each other, a regional understanding is instantly established.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

No, not so lonely, either! Hearts of men in all the earth toward this man have turned; When we heard, they have thought of him, and learned.

To master their fatigue; and often when Some midnight worker drugged with lamp and pen Has paused to think of courages discerned In that spare face, his sleep has been jumped, And he has pledged himself to task again.

No, this man is not lonely. He has brought Companions to his dream from near and far; And flames he guesses not by him are fired. And those who understand him have sought So patient honor shining like a star Upon that deep-carved face, a little tired.

THIS sonnet, observes the Transcript, "is either delicious irony or the most abject adulation." Now, we should hate to be so suspicious as that, wouldn't you? While genius is supposed to be lonely, Mr. Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his silk hat, contrived to have a pretty sociable time during the last six months or so. He has, of course, had his lonely moments—when, for example, the talk at the peace table was conducted in the French language.

WHAT FURTHER INFORMATION COULD WE DESIRE?

Sir: The firm of Left & Kastoff is in the second-hand goods' furnishing business in Flint, Mich. For further information see Dun and Bradstreet.

C. S.  
WE sometimes visualize Rumor as the three old dames who did their cooking on a hearth, in "Macbeth."

TOM H. MILNER, LAWYER.

Red-headed Leg Napoleon of the Slope. Happy but not satisfied. References, my enemies—they are unbiased. "Foes are the saviors of war."  
Belle Plaine, Iowa.

A FEDERAL trade commission has discovered that the packers, the tanners, the manufacturers, and the retailers are responsible for the unwarrented increase in the price of shoes. Well, what of it?

The French Way, as Distinguished from the German.

(From Washington Irving's "Alhambra.")  
During the recent troubles in Spain, when Granada was in the hands of the French, the Alhambra was garrisoned by their troops, and the Palace was transformed into a military headquarters. With that enlightened taste which has ever distinguished the French nation in their conquests, this monument of Moorish elegance and grandeur was rescued from the absolute ruin and desolation that were threatening it. The roofs were repaired, the saloons and galleries protected from the weather, the gardens cultivated, the watercourses restored, the fountains once more made to throw up their sparkling showers, and Spain may thank her invaders for having preserved to her the most beautiful and interesting of her historical monuments.

COUNT that d. l. whose low, descending sun Sees not some car strike ended or begun.

WHEEZES OF YESTERYEAR.  
[This one is usually attributed to "a farm journal."]  
For sale—A Guernsey cow; gives a good quality of milk, also hay, rope, pulleys, and small refrigerator.

A Ponderous Problem.  
Sir: Do you ever ponder the problem of environment? A mighty subject, worthy the pen of Pindar. Environment, the origin of opportunity, the secret of success. As the tourist said of the Grand Canyon, "I wouldn't be remarkable noways, 'cept for the scenery round it."

Contemplate the definition of bartenderous pomposity when the bartender is beset by the barbers, bunglers, booze bottles, and brass rail. Like the palm tree torn from the oasis, he is become the dust of the desert.

Considering, then, that environment may spell destiny, join with me in praising the acumen of those who chose appropriate residences, and immortalize Hazel Branch, Myra Brokenbean, and Piney Kohn, who have severally elected to dwell in Nutley, N. J.

IRIS.

MORAL: TREAT 'EM ROUGH.  
[From the Kansas, N. H. Herald.]  
Frank E. Smith secured in a peculiar manner some of the bees which had swarmed and clustered on a high branch of the elm tree in front of the church. He fired into them with a shotgun, when they immediately descended to a low branch of a maple tree by, from which he removed them, to a hive, where they are settled contentedly and are now busily at work.

BROCKTON'S tack-makers are out on strike. They took the wrong tack, according to the employers.

WILL YOU EXCUSE THE YAWN?

Sir: I recommend the appointment of A. N. Greenham of Chicago as custodian of the Academy feedlot.

D. F. M.

AT this time of year, especially, it is comforting to learn, from the Grand Rapids Press, that "Lyzen's motor ambulance is heated, and plenty of warm blankets."

THE PASTOR'S NAME IS SPARKS.

[From the Saint Cloud, Minn. Herald.]  
Church Notes: "This is vacation time, but the devil works all the time." There will be no services as usual next Sunday.

WHAT about a little regional understanding on the south side of Chicago?

R. L. T.

## How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1919, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

### BABIES' CHANCE FOR LIFE.

EACH year the New York milk committee publishes the baby death rates of about 350 cities. This year the rates range between 35.4 per 1,000 for Brooklyn, Mass., and 223.1 for Reading, Pa. In Brooklyn, of each twenty-eight babies born, twenty-seven live to be a year of age. In Reading, of five babies born fewer than four live to reach 1 year. In other words, the baby death rate in Reading is six times that of Brooklyn.

In this list there are five cities with death rates higher than 150. What is the reason that some cities have a baby death rate near fifty, while other cities have a record that is more than six times as high? The answer is composed of several parts. The bulletin gives two parts.

It says "clean milk, pasteurized, graded and labeled to show that it is the only safe milk. Milk is a substitute for other food—no other food is a substitute for milk."

The second requirement, according to the bulletin, is first aid to the infant. First aid for infants means providing medical and nursing care for the expectant mother.

Jacob Sobel says: "The first and the very first aid which should be given to the child should be given as it were to the large and numerous number of infants sacrificed each year."

There probably is no more pressing immediate or direct need along lines of child conservation than the instruction and supervision of expectant mothers, popularly termed prenatal care. We may spend money, energy, and time on the baby after birth, we may surround him with all the aid and care and comfort that is possible, we may place him in the most favorable surroundings, and despite all we will fail to make any marked or appreciable impression upon the infant mortality rate unless we direct our efforts to prenatal education.

To these two parts of the answer given by the bulletin I would like to add several others.

1. The returning soldiers are the cleanest part of the community. Every soldier is decorated with the cleanest and most modern of modern business to delouse the civilians and many of them need it.

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# PUTTING SKILL OF BRAD BEATS THILTGES, 3 AND 2

BY JOE DAVIS.

The Aurora derby, over a distance of 1/4 miles, featuring the opening program. Runners have been shipped from Cheyenne, Wyo., Latonia, New Orleans, Louisville, and Peoria.

[illegible]

Have Five Chicago Dealers Sell Them  
**HESTER & COWLEY, CO.** Distributors  
 123 W. Lake St. Phone Franklin 3301

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*opposite Pickwick Alley"*  
**N STATE AND WABASH**

...

BY WALTER ECKERSALL

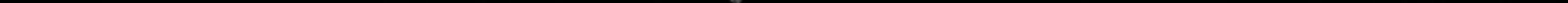
Absolutely Pure

Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.—Will-

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will compete in the C. A. C.  
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# FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

## ECHOES

and in trust company's hands; care of funds paid, service unimpaired.  
 1211-11th-st. cars direct to make entrance.

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**MONUMENTS.**

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

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## DETROIT CHIEF TELLS CURE FOR "RED" ACTIVITY

Aldermen of Chicago Hear Solution of Big Problem.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—The Chicago police committee, en route east in automobiles, arrived here at noon and found that J. W. Inghes, police commissioner, has some definite ideas on the prevention of trouble. He said: "We prohibit a union among the police. I broke up the union six weeks ago after a court battle. "If I can prevent it we are not going to have any race riots. I confiscated every blackjack, shotgun, and other weapon when the Negroes began buying at the start of the Chicago trouble. "We are going to establish a psychological laboratory. We are doing our best to reduce the stealing of autos and tires. Two men were shot by officers yesterday. "The federal government believes that we are the center of the Bolshevik propaganda in this country. Aside from advocating violence, they can talk and march until their tongues and legs are tired."

Man of Hard Work. The Chicago aldermen got the impression that the big factor in the results obtained by the local department is the personality of Inghes. He is a physician. When Mayor Coughlin was police commissioner Inghes was health officer. During the epidemic of the flu Inghes was busy. He said yesterday that, with 3,500 school teachers, he made 102,000 calls in sixteen hours. Perhaps that was one reason why he was made head of the police department.

"Why did you break up the police organization?" Dr. Inghes was asked. "I could not see that it was of any service to the department," he replied. "At that time the Detroit patrolman was receiving the highest salary any policeman in this country, although you since have made your maximum \$1,800. We pay at the rate of \$1,500 a year for the first three months, at the rate of \$1,600 for the next nine months, and \$1,700 thereafter."

Get Vacation With Pay. "Besides, a Detroit patrolman gets one day's leave in seven, a ten day vacation in winter, and another of the same length in summer, with pay. In addition, when sick, our patrolman is cared for and his wages no on."

"The views of the organizer were detrimental to the police department, and therefore to Detroit, and I ordered him not to join and to retire if he had joined. Then I discharged the officers of the organization. They went with meetings and I picketed them. "The union went to court to prevent us from picketing, although union men advocate picketing. They took me into court for picketing and the judge commended me for punishing delinquency to the police department. That is all."

How Weapons Were Seized. "Our law department in Chicago said that the police had no power to confiscate weapons of the race rioters," he suggested to Dr. Inghes. "You have that authority, have you?" "I happened to be out in the country when I received word that the Negroes were buying blackjacks and shotguns," he said. "I ordered the police to collect all of the blackjacks, shotguns, and other weapons from all of the dealers, and they obeyed orders. I did not ask for any legal view on the subject."

How do you handle the reds, I. W. W., and the bolsheviks?" "I don't believe in curbing discontent," answered the commissioner. "They can advocate anything they like except violence. I have no objections to their talking about the beauties and glories of the soviet for weeks."

Question of Auto Thief. "Getting on to auto thieves, the commissioner said: "Last year 2,639 autos were stolen and 1,194 were recovered. The value of those stolen was \$2,118,896 and those recovered \$1,770,000. In the first six months of this year 1,547 were stolen and 1,194 recovered. Out of 202 autos were obtained sixty-eight convictions. We have a large amount of trouble with these syndicates organized to steal autos here and ship them out to steal autos in other cities. Today we caught a man with an Indiana license. He had his car with three other licenses from Indiana. The car he was driving was stolen at Indianapolis."

The committee took the boat this evening for Buffalo, taking their auto along.

Grand Inquiry Committee Gets Permanent Quarters. Permanent headquarters were established yesterday in the rooms of the Chicago Association of Commerce for the committee of nine that is to investigate advertising, business, and financial affairs of all sorts. The secretary of the committee is James Davis, who formerly in the investment business.

Two Runaway Girls Are Led Home by Policeman. Phyllis Miller, 17, and Voltaire Zyrut, sending home monotonous, ran away and made them at 3722 Ellis avenue, home again.

## SHE'D BE RID OF HIM And She Doesn't Want Alimony, Either.

Death of Niece Deepens Mystery of Missing Fortune.

Death has written another chapter to the mystery of Mrs. Clara M. Hayward's missing fortune. Miss Eugenie Selp, a niece and the only confidante of the eccentric old woman, who has disappeared overnight, died Wednesday morning in Springfield, Ill., of injuries received in an automobile accident. She had been fighting for her life since July 27, the day she was injured.

She was Mrs. Hayward's protégé and constant companion, and probably the only person who could furnish a clue to the disappearance of her riches. So far as known, she was the last person to see Mrs. Hayward alive and was with her on the night she was stricken at the musical festival in Evanston, May 30.

At the behest of Mrs. Hayward's daughters, all of her papers and effects have again been examined in an effort to trace the \$250,000 she had shortly before her death. Secret drawers in her cabinet have yielded nothing. Trunks and books have been ransacked in vain.

Safety Boxes Yield Nothing. A half dozen safety deposit boxes in many banks were found to contain personal papers and a few shares of worthless mining stock, but no money. With the money have disappeared all of Mrs. Hayward's jewels, upon which no estimate has ever been set. Several valuable rings, bracelets and necklaces with diamonds and pearls have vanished with the woman's deeds and cash.

For a moment yesterday the searchers for her wealth thought they had discovered the mystery with the discovery of a safety deposit box. But Mrs. Hayward under the name of a man prominent in the affairs of the Christian Science church in Evanston, of which she was a member. But the box which was in the City National bank of Evanston, contained only a few dusty papers of no value. Later the man explained that his dealings with Mrs. Hayward were of an advisory nature, having nothing to do with her business affairs, and that her unusual secretiveness probably impelled her to rent the box in his name.

Imagined Persecution. She would drop in to tell him, he said, that she was being persecuted by her daughters. To him she expressed her bitterness because of their marriages, and said she would go to any length to keep her money from them. The daughters are Mrs. Eradine Hibben of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Susan Schneider of Philadelphia.

When told of the death of Miss Selp, roommates of the girl at 1712 Arlington street, Evanston, declared she had confided to them shortly after her aunt's death that two men were attempting to make away with the old woman's fortune. A few days after her death, she was struck by a car, and died before she could be questioned by representatives of Mrs. Hayward's estate.

Among those who believe Mrs. Hayward had secreted and not lost the missing \$250,000 is her attorney, Abram E. Mabie of 2410 Harrison street, Evanston, whom she visited two months ago in connection with her daughters' lawsuit. To Mr. Mabie, who formerly was a reader in Mrs. Hayward's church, she said: "While I am living, and after I am dead, do not want either of my daughters to receive a penny of my money. They have never shown me affection or kindness and I would throw my money in the lake before sharing it with them."

Daughters Sued for \$20,000. The litigation which aroused Mrs. Hayward's resentment arose over her furniture, which she stored in Boston. Apparently it had been divided between her daughters as well, and through their attorneys they began suit for \$20,000. Judgments were obtained but never paid and the furniture disappeared from the warehouse before it could be replevined.

Mrs. Hayward and a former secretary of her husband were also administrators of her estate. Time after time her daughters demanded accounts, but none were given. When representatives of the daughters began the investigation of Mrs. Hayward's Chicago property it was hurriedly sold and she took residence in the Congress hotel, where her suite cost her \$350 a month.

At her death the First Trust and Savings bank was made executor of her estate, with Edward O. Brown and J. J. Peckham acting as administrators. They are equally at a loss as to the disappearance of her resources.

Administrators Admit Mystery. "As far as we can learn there are a few hundred dollars in cash, an automobile, a few rugs, and a little furniture to represent the money she once had," said Mr. Peckham. "There is absolutely no trace among her effects of investments or financial losses. We are completely in the dark."

A man said to be her business agent and being sought by relatives of the dead woman, although no clue, even to his appearance, is obtainable.

## GEMS GONE WITH MRS. HAYWARD'S LOST \$250,000

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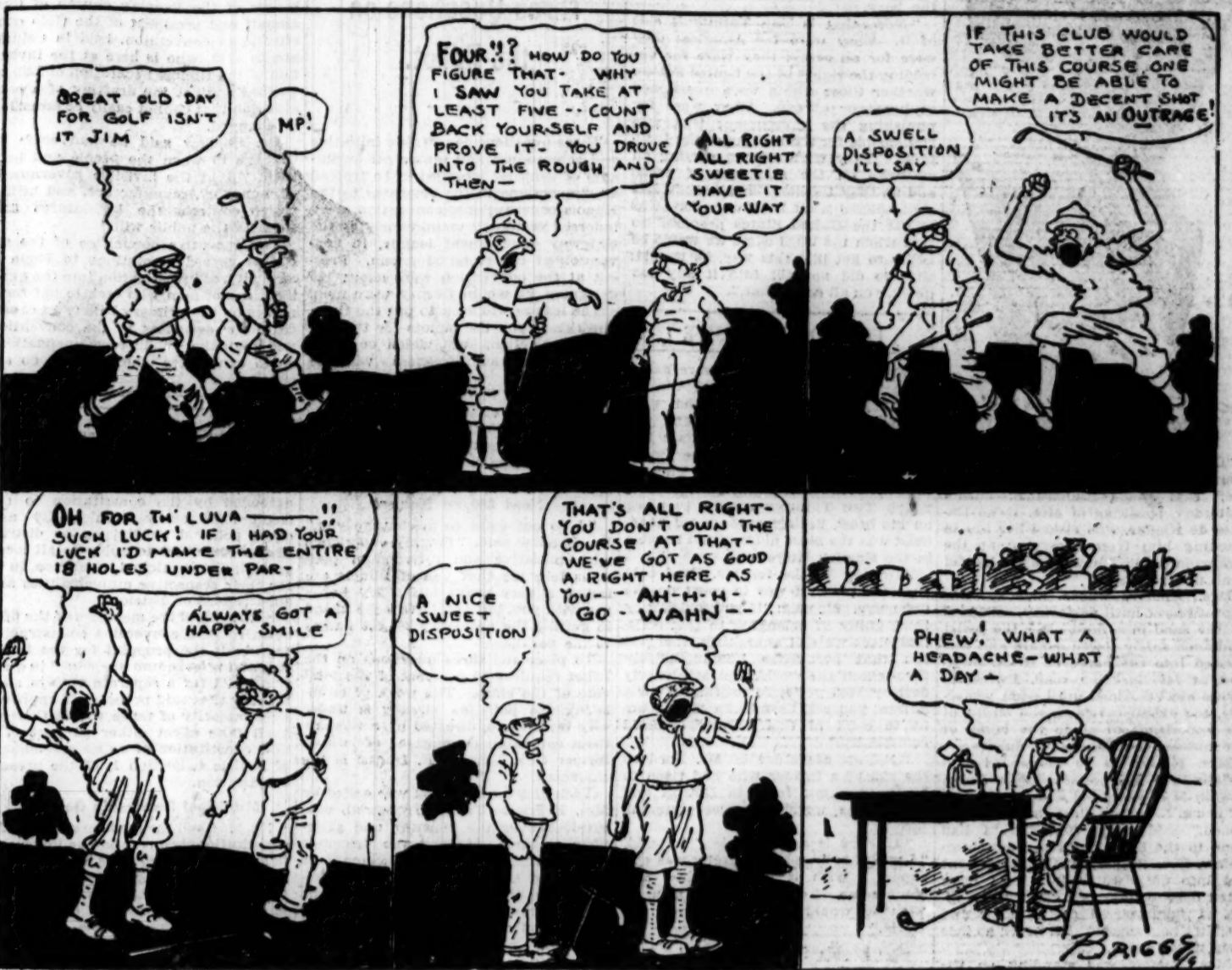
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## SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

(Copyright: 1919: New York Tribune, Inc.)



## Letters Tell How to Beat High Cost of Living

Ask the Price. I made 26 cents today by sinking my pride. I asked the cost of a few things at the grocery because my husband has been in a blue funk all the time lately, trying to figure out how his income would go around. The raise in milk and carfare, he said, was the last straw.

Our grocer told me sugar was 15 cents. He wanted 20 cents for raisins and his prices for other things sounded awful high, although some of them were just like those on the bills he brought with our daily order. And he had always been proud of the fact that, outside of adding up the figures, I had never paid any attention to the prices.

When the prices didn't sound good I sank my pride still further and told him I guessed I wouldn't buy anything. Then I telephoned another grocer: Everybody says he's the highest priced in our neighborhood. He sold me sugar for 12 cents a pound, five pounds of it, and the same brand of raisins for 25 cents, and other things just enough cheaper than on an order of \$2.18 I used to get.

I think the best way to begin purchasing the high cost of living balloon is for women to ask the price of everything at two or three stores before they buy, then buy where the lowest price can be obtained.

Meet Grocer Face to Face. The high cost of living will begin to tumble on the day that two-thirds of the women of Chicago work up energy enough to walk around the corner or at a food store and meet their grocer's face to face.

But it is so easy—Mrs. Jones on the other end of a telephone, sitting in an arm chair, her feet on a footstool, order her groceries. She doesn't have to meet the trader in him crop out. He knows his face would get red if he tried to charge what he is always tempted to charge when taking an order over the phone, so he knocks off a nickel here and a penny there.

I proved this to my daughter, who lives in a suburb I live out in the country—today by inducing the poor, laxy little thing to walk down to the grocer's with me after I had inquired about prices over the telephone.

She was going to quit that grocer right away, but I told her not to. He's a nice man if he isn't tempted. The trouble is the city housewife is always putting temptation to charge a little more in the grocer's and butcher's way by telephoning her order, not getting acquainted face to face with her grocer, and not knowing anything about prices.

Grandma Knows. I'm just a little girl, but dad says grandma saved him about \$4 and I ought to earn a dollar more by telling you how grandma saved the money.

Mamma says dad wears his shirts until there isn't any tail left, she cutting it off to patch the tears in the shoulders and around the collar. But grandma says a piece of cloth is a piece of cloth nowadays, and grandma knows pretty nearly everything.

I wanted some middy dresses. Grandma borrowed two of daddy's old shirts that were ready for the dust rag basket. They were pretty white and hadn't faded, but were awfully patched. Then grandma found some white cloth mamma had left over from something. And after grandma got to cutting out around those patches it didn't seem so untill she had made a nice middy dress for me out of one of daddy's old shirts and some of the white cloth.

Grandma says some of our best presidents wore their dad's trousers out when they were boys, and she thinks if everybody would do a little making over some prices will have to be cut down.

As Well Off as Ever. I never send children to the store and, although I have a telephone in the house, I never call up the butcher or the grocer. I walk many blocks to save a few dimes. I found that by buying in large amounts I could save a bit of money. If it is too much for myself I divide with some neighbor who is glad to get a bargain.

I also had a spare bedroom of which I was proud, but it did not bring me anything, so I rented it out and I now get money out of it each week. I do all my own sewing.

Things I used to discard I now make over, and taking everything into consideration, I do just as well now as I did when things were a great deal cheaper.

## LAWYERS PLACE FORD IN ROLE OF DEFENDANT

Urge Jury Not to 'Convict' Plaintiff in Libel Suit.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—Henry Ford has been maneuvered into a position where he is practically on trial for spreading anarchistic propaganda. This is the inescapable conclusion one gathers in listening to the closing arguments in the \$100,000 libel case which he has brought against The Chicago Tribune.

One of Mr. Ford's lawyers, John A. Weeks, in his argument before the jury today, urged the jury not to convict Mr. Ford. One of the visitors in the crowded courtroom gave it as his opinion after the session today "that the arguments were all right, but I think Ford will be acquitted."

Four attorneys, two on each side, spoke today. Attorney Horace Kent Tenney, for The Tribune, made the chief address. The Ford people are saving their heavy batteries until next week when they hope to make a strong defense in a flood of oratory.

No Attack on Ford Character. Mr. Tenney approached the problem from the standpoint of the right of fair comment exercised by The Tribune in characterizing Mr. Ford's utterances on public questions in 1918 as anarchistic propaganda. This is the anarchy and dangerous to the nation. He said it was not in any sense an attack on the character of Mr. Ford, that the Ford people alone insisted on putting any criminal emphasis or meaning on the editorial.

He spoke of the defamatory words which Mr. Ford had used during the preparedness controversy in calling Henry B. Joy of Detroit an "apostle of murder." Ford had said that the "apostle of murder" was the man who offered their lives in the national defense were murderers. He said that newspapers like The Tribune were advocates of murder, slaughter, and bloodshed.

"He said words libelous, defamatory, insulting," Mr. Tenney said, "carrying a stigma to any one to whom they could justly be applied greater than anything in the editorial complained of."

No Proof of Malice. Mr. Tenney showed how the claim of malice against Mr. Ford on the part of The Tribune editors had fallen. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "of course they know that in order to make it really appear that The Tribune company was in this editorial, marking and emphasizing the distinction which I have asked you to bear in mind, between common sense upon a man's views and accusation against his character, they seek to find a personal, malicious motive on the part of The Tribune against Ford, personally, so that they can say that because of this personal malice they are outside of the idea of honest and honorable comment, have entered the mere realm of accusation against character, and that personal malice, therefore, against Henry Ford was the thing which characterized The Tribune and inspired this editorial."

Aim of Ford Lawyers. "They have argued that this editorial was actually inspired by the lowest motives that could actuate human action or human speech. That The Tribune company was desirous of getting this country into war with Mexico. Why? Just because the awfulness of war, if this country entered it, meant the sacrifices which it implied and implied; the usefulness of war was small in the estimation of the editors of The Tribune. If they could benefit Germany, sacrifice the interests of their own country, and as a detail of showing why that might have been in their conception—I cannot think it is—the impelling influence behind this editorial, they say there was a personal monetary influence, that the wife of the son of the brother of the grandfather of Col. McCormick harbored in a company that by some remote conception might be interested, if The Tribune company could use its influence to get this country into an unjustifiable war, into a world war, into war, and death—well, gentlemen, I won't discuss it."

Insult to All Patriots. "The idea that those who wrote and spoke and thought and felt in that way desired to embroil their country in war to benefit Germany, to my mind is an insult, not only to The Tribune, not only to those men who showed what they thought about the consequences of war and the applications of patriotism, but to those who showed what they thought this country ought to do in keeping out of war, and in preparing against it so that if it comes, the enemy would not find this country naked of defense."

MEXICO UNAFRAID. This motive having failed, Mr. Tenney argued, the discussion comes to the use of the word anarchy. The word has several meanings, he said, one being that it means one who by his action does something tending to withdraw from the government, the force upon which government necessarily rests. Mr. Tenney then spoke of the Mexican border evidence.

"It recalls," he said, "to you the countryside of three states devastated and made a wilderness, the farms deserted, the people huddled into public buildings, and getting up vigilance committees to protect themselves. "Why? Because of the inability of the government to protect them. And why was this protection needed within the borders of this country? Because

Shoppers Watch Man Kill Girl, Shoot Himself. Peoria, Ill., Aug. 8.—[Special.]—John Pickrell of Des Moines, Ia., died in St. Francis hospital at 1:30 o'clock this morning from a bullet in the temple, self-inflicted after he had killed Ann Pause, aged 24, yesterday afternoon. The girl, whose home was in Peoria, died from three bullets fired into her back in the crowded entry of the Peoria Dry Goods store.

The killing was done as Miss Pause was leaving the store to go to her lunch. Mrs. Mary Kleene, 361 Warner avenue, a bystander, was wounded in the right hip by a stray bullet. A love affair which ended unhappily a year ago is believed to have been the cause of the slaying.

Shooting in Midst of Crowd. Scores of clerks were at work in the store and hundreds of women were shopping when a well dressed man, 28 years of age, strolled in and took a position in front of the elevator opposite the ribbon counter, where Miss Pause was working.

She had just started for the door when Pickrell began firing. Mrs. Kleene was hit by the first shot. Then Miss Pause sank to the floor as the shots continued. Finally the man shot himself in the right temple.

Mrs. Kleene was able to walk to an automobile and was hurried to Proctor hospital, where it was said she was not seriously wounded.

Tells of Old Romance. W. H. Sellers, 343 Sable street, Peoria, where Miss Pause resided, identified the slayer as John Pickrell, a traveling salesman for the Model Chain of Stores, in which Miss Pause was formerly employed in Peoria. Sellers said that Miss Pause and Pickrell had been sweethearts for two years, but that a year ago the girl came home crying and told of a quarrel.

On Thursday night Pickrell called on the Sellers home and asked for Miss Pause, but when informed she had gone out, said he would return.

Miss Pause is survived by two brothers, Robert and John Pause of Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Albert R. Ranka, also of Chicago.

\$500 DIAMOND IS ONLY GLASS; GIRL ARRESTED. When Richard Beasley, then living at 127 North Dearborn street, joined the army two years ago, his mother came from her home in Joplin, Mo., to bid him good-by.



STABILITY OF  
SENTIMENT AND  
PRICES EXPECTEDMarkets Believed Will  
Reach a Sounder  
Position.

## LIBERTY BOND PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net
First 2 1/2%	99.80	99.72	99.72	
Second 2 1/2%	99.18	99.10	99.10	-6
Third 2 1/2%	98.42	98.34	98.34	-8
Fourth 2 1/2%	97.66	97.58	97.58	-8
Fifth 2 1/2%	96.90	96.82	96.82	-8
Sixth 2 1/2%	96.14	96.06	96.06	-8
Seventh 2 1/2%	95.38	95.30	95.30	-8
Eighth 2 1/2%	94.62	94.54	94.54	-8
Ninth 2 1/2%	93.86	93.78	93.78	-8
Tenth 2 1/2%	93.10	93.02	93.02	-8

By EUGENE HECTOR.

For a few reasons it is not impossible to believe that the markets in the country will easily emerge from the present conditions in a sounder position than before.

Strikes from a financial viewpoint, as recorded in the United States, are temporary affairs, due to personal economic considerations, and are adjusted on that basis.

The general unrest which now obtains is not one growing out of demand for political rights, a deep seated conviction that political equality is lacking, and that a revolution offers the only means for every one to enjoy political equality.

The present day trouble is one of adjustment of the relation between income and output. The wage and salary earners who complain of conditions, do so not as a political class but as wage and salary earners endeavoring to meet out of income increasing from 100 to 250 per cent in the price of things that enter into the cost of living.

Caused by World Conditions.

This situation has not arisen from the machinations of any one class of citizens but from world conditions into which the country as a whole has been drawn.

It is not doubted that the direction will be the main struggle, but it may require time to wear out some of the unfavorable influences which now warp parts of the public mind as an epidemic of rage.

It is rather easy to talk ahead a few words and see the immediate disquieting causes removed so far as they are apparent. World conditions suggest a continued demand for what this country can produce either from its soil or its factories, and once the wage earners get the dollars they receive compare in purchasing power with their value before the war the source of most of the present unrest will have been removed.

When, however, Europe shall be again able to resume production, there may be another readjustment of trade conditions. But the business now in hand is a domestic readjustment between income and output.

Credit Sound.

It is believed that does not lie in the present situation a fundamental factor of credit cannot be maintained. There is no suggestion that credit is unsound, although the amount of money in circulation may be somewhat inflated. There is no distrust of the workings of government functions, and hence, it is believed, is no forecast of an abundant return in sight for the current year.

It is to be expected while adjustment is being made of a personal economic character that the markets for securities will reflect the disturbed state of mind of investors. The latter are accustomed to become frightened at what is considered possible. Where money is concerned courage is usually lacking, and judgment is based on what there may be of buying and selling that may be apparent to the few who become apparent to the majority. They will follow stability of sentiment and prices, and it is believed that what is needed now of good securities will be found of much greater market value than a little later on.

Money Rates Easier.

Money rates in New York were easier yesterday than on the previous day. Real bills found their way into the market had been placed at 5 per cent. The rate for the day was reported at 4 1/2 per cent, but most of the business was done at 4 per cent.

The reduction of loans which has followed the selling of stocks since the beginning of the week should result in a favorable market statement today, and if interpreted the securities market should present a much more cheerful aspect.

Steel Tonnage Increase May Be 500,000 Tons.

New York, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The United States figures of the United States steel tonnage for the month of July are expected tomorrow and it is expected that another large increase will be shown. There was rumor today that the increase would be in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons, and if this figure is substantiated the unfilled tonnage on the part of the company will amount to more than 5,000,000 tons. Orders have been received in freely throughout the country during the last month, and the reason for believing that the increase in unfilled tonnage will not be exceeded in June is because of the greater operation and the greater shipping facilities which would naturally cut into the tonnage.

Steel common was strong today. When the steel was sold, it was an endeavor to sell below par, but it failed and the steel rebounded to 103, its high for the day.

The excellent conditions in the steel industry do not prove any foundation for repeated attacks on stock market values without first opposition being encountered.

Columbia Graphophone to Increase Capital.

New York, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company has called a special meeting of its shareholders for Aug. 13 to act on a plan for an increase in the present capital of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 of common stock without par value.

## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Div. pd.	Share	Yield	Bid.	Asked.	Description	Sale.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net	Div. pd.	Share	Yield	Bid.	Asked.	Description	Sale.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net
6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1	6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1
6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1	6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1
6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1	6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1
6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1	6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1
6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1	6	100	3.00	101	102	Adams Express	300	40 1/2	39	40	+1

2,000,000 SHARE  
DAY ENDS WITH  
IRREGULAR LIST

## ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

Rails Under Pressure All Day; Industrials Advance.

## The New York Times.

New York, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—A secondary wave of selling forced a number of new low records in the current movement of stocks today, being followed by a substantial recovery among industrial shares which had suffered the most in the week's decline.

Railroad issues were under pressure throughout the day, and at the same time it was noticeable that various miscellaneous stocks which had been more or less neglected in the hurry-bury of Thursday's dealings were offered down without finding ready takers.

The product at the close of business was an irregular price list, many industrial shares being from 10 to 20 points higher than the day before, while rails and some of the inactive specialties were lower.

The turnover was over 2,000,000 shares, the trading in the first two hours being exceptionally heavy.

Call money was 5 and 5 1/2 per cent, the supply being large, and a sizable total of time loans were reported put through at 4 per cent on collateral consisting of railroad and industrial securities.

Indication Shows.

A survey of the day's dealings as a whole disclosed much indecision among traders over the course of prices in the near future. The market started off well enough and held an appearance of strength for an hour. Then a sudden break developed, which was much similar in character to the one hour decline which followed the day after the slump occurred in the middle of December, 1918, when the parliaments of the central powers were called together to consider the Kaiser's famous move for peace. Some precipitate selling occurred which saved a drive by the professional trading element and worked to cause the elimination of insecure accounts that survived Thursday's decline. Around noon the list steadied, the steel, automobile, rubber, tobacco and equipment issues developing a general recovery, which held through the afternoon.

The market community appeared to be thinking more about the address which President Wilson was scheduled to deliver to congress than anything else. The possibility of some drastic recommendations being made about controlling prices of necessities was uppermost in the mind of traders. As far as the railway situation was concerned, the street talk continued to point out the lack of support for further indications that congress was not being impelled to radical action along the line of the brotherhoods' demands.

Rail Raising Power Lacked.

As the week has progressed it has seemed as though the remarkable program of the unions was being studied as much from the point of view of its possible effect in retarding legislation to alter the roadway than the standard rate from the angle of a socialist's propaganda for the railways. The news that striking shopmen were returning to their posts was received with considerable satisfaction. The lack of real rallying power among several of the standard railroad shares betokened, however, an unwillingness of buyers to take the shares while the situation was so clouded.

The foreign exchange market displayed a steady tone.

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The packing house stocks were under pressure until the afternoon session, due to the attitude of the government against the industry and the withdrawal of several thousand workmen. When, however, the New York market showed recovery, local stocks also got in sympathy. In the early part of the day, the market was under a heavy load of 11 points with a loss of 4 points compared with previous close, and a decline of 11 points with a loss of 4 points compared with previous close.

International share, one point above the bid, but at present it is reasoned that any increase in the packing industry in Chicago will increase the demand for the standard rate of the industry in Chicago.

Since, however, the American of Swift & Co. and Swift International are largely held by the same group of stockholders, there may be expected a sympathetic market action between the two issues regardless of the different business positions of the companies.

Union Carbide was the most active on the list and closed nearly a point better than on Thursday. The buying was general.

In the miscellaneous list Armour & Co. preferred sold down to 98 1/2 and closed one point better. Wilson & Co. has acted poorly in the last few weeks from a standpoint and declined yesterday day to 7 1/2 in New York. Locally the price was 8 1/2, but the market for the stock was made on eastern exchange.

Sales, High, Low, Close.

Am. Reddyard 40 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Am. Reddyard 40 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Am. Reddyard 40 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Large Interests Heavy Buyers of Steel Common.

New York, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—Heavy buying of steel common by large interests was reported by brokerage houses this morning. One large interest identified with the steel trade purchased closed to 20,000 shares of United States Steel common, the first stock he has purchased since the first of the year.

U. S. BUTS FLOUR.

"The United States Grain corporation has announced that there was purchased this week of all flour, soft, hard, durum, and blended, 44,000 bushels, and September delivery at 90 cents, packed for export, 1,031,011 bushels, at prices ranging from 80 to 110 cents per bushel, the latter rate being the result of the call for flour offers and the amounts it expects from the mills," says a New York message to the Modern Miller.

AMERICAN SHIP and COMMERCE CORPORATION.

Circular on Request.

W. G. Souders & Co. Chicago.

208 So. La Salle Street.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.



WHEAT CROPS  
840 MILLION BU;  
LOSS 221 MILLIONHeavy Reduction in Corn  
and Oats by U. S.  
Returns.

Sensational crop losses in the bread grains were shown in the government report for August, issued yesterday. The total of wheat, oats, rye, and barley is 2,495,000,000 bu., a reduction of 400,000,000 bu., or 14 per cent. Including the corn crop, there is a total of 3,330,000,000 bu., a loss in July of 430,000,000 bu., or 15 per cent. As compared with last year, the total of the five grains there is a reduction of 102,000,000 bu., or about 2 per cent, while from the big crops of 1917 the loss is 1,840,000,000 bu., or about 3 per cent.

At no time in the history of crop reporting have losses been so severe as during the last six days, due to unfavorable weather, rust, and drought combined with extreme heat at the critical period. Despite the serious losses the United States has more grain for feed and food than is required for home consumption and exportation.

The most drastic loss in wheat production ever known was made last month with a lowering of the wheat yield to 840,000,000 bu., or 21,000,000 bu. below the estimate for June. The crop is only 2,495,000,000 bu. larger than last year and is 40,000,000 bu. short of the bumper yield of 1915, while it was confidently expected two months ago that it would show an excess of 300,000,000 bu.

Wheat crop is sufficient to allow 100,000,000 bu. for domestic consumption and seed and 2,400,000,000 bu. for export, without allowing for any surplus at the end of this season. It means that the government with its \$1,000,000,000 corporation for handling the crop will not be burdened with an excess of supplies as expected earlier in the season. Most of the crop is of poor quality this year and lost informed people do not regard the supply of milling wheat much above 100,000,000 bu.

The spring wheat crop in Iowa is so poor that it is practically unmillable. The loss of 124,000,000 bu. winter wheat and 7,000,000 bu. spring wheat exceeds all previous reductions during the month of July.

The loss of condition of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas was 320,000 bushels, the latter in South Dakota, and ranges from 5 to 56. Drought and heat in Montana has virtually made a crop failure there, condition of spring wheat there being 20, while in Washington it is only 64. The three northwestern states have 130,000,000 bu. or 119,000,000 bu. in crop.

Corn Crop Reduced.  
A crop of 2,758,000,000 bu. corn is not enough for domestic consumption and means another year of short supplies, as it is only 29,000,000 bu. over the 1918-17 average. The loss last month was 27,000,000 bushels, despite the fact that the average yield of 1.7 per acre, which means another year of short supplies, as it is only 29,000,000 bu. over the 1918-17 average.

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## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

The crop reporting board of the bureau of crop estimates makes the following estimates from reports of the correspondents and agents:

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

	Total production in millions of bu.				Yield per acre, bu.				Price per bu.					
	1912-13		1911-12		1913-17		1913-17		1913-17		1913-17		1913-17	
	Aug.	July.	Aug.	July.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Avg.	Aug.	July.	Aug.	July.
Winter wheat.	715	830	558	555	14.6	15.3	16.1							
Spring wheat.	225	323	358	236	10.0	12.9								
Barley.	2,788	2,815	2,583	2,740	37.1	34.0	35.5	25.1	25.1					
Oats.	1,988	1,843	1,538	1,383	14.8	13.4	32.7	75.3	73.0					
Rye.	904	231	256		29.9	26.5	25.8	118.7	110.9					
Black wheat.	16.1				10.3	14.9	14.4	14.7	163.9					
Speltz.	367	391	400		10.2	10.5	10.5	14.8	14.8					
Red potatoes.	391	400			50.6	89.0	65.0	96.7	192.5	14.8				
White potatoes.	1,335	1,028	980		60.1	78.2	83.8	94.9	107.9	144.7				
Apples.	10.2	13.2	14.0		100.1	79.4	85.1	80.9						
Oranges.	43.4	42.5	40.8		30.8	36.8	36.3	36.7						
Almonds.	111	116	90.4		39.9	15.9	13.7	15.1	150.16	115.92				
Walnuts.	119	119	8.4		12.3	16.8	15.6	17.6	35.3	27.3				
Peas.	8.06	7.23	5.89											
Beans.	165	156	170		198									
Chickpeas.	33.1	34.5	34.1											
Other legumes.	49.3	50.0	54.1		48.8									





## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent stenographer for good, permanent position.

H. M. LINDENTHAL & SONS,  
411 S. Market-st.  
Harrison 3422.

## STENOGRAPHERS.

Young ladies experienced on Royal or Oliver machine.

Permanent. Light, airy office. Hours 8:30 to 5:20. Saturday 1 o'clock during July and August. Rest periods, both a. m. and p. m. Come prepared to begin at once.

Mail order dept., 12th floor.

BOSTON STORE.

## STENOGRAPHER.

Experienced. One who wants permanent position. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Interesting work. In reply state age, experience, home address and salary desired. Address T S 192, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.

Can use beginner. Good chance for advancement.

MAYO SKINNER MFG. CO.,  
2115 Elston-av.

## STENOGRAPHER-EXPERIENCED.

State age, salary, and experience. Address A 126, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER-WOMAN.

About 30, with good education, able to write letters without dictation and to edit manuscript. Prefer one who has had experience in retailing and printing. Write application, stating experience and salary. National Kitchen and Sanitary Equipment Co., 2044 Michigan-blvd.

## STENOGRAPHER.

Young lady about 18 years of age with about one year's experience. Good salary, state age and salary to start. Address A 200, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER-FOR GENERAL OFFICE.

Work must be neat typist and good at figures. Permanent position and pleasant working conditions. Salary to start \$15 to \$17, depending on experience. Address A 179, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER-WITH ABOUT 1 YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Must be accurate and neat. References: state age, education, experience and salary. Address A 179, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER-WITH TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Must be accurate and neat. References: state age, education, experience and salary. Address A 179, Tribune.

## STENOGRAPHER-WIDE AWAKE.

Must be able to write a good, plain, rapid hand. No previous experience necessary. Steady work. Ideal working conditions. Every Saturday afternoon off.

BABSON BROS.,  
2845 W. 19th-st.

## TICKET WRITERS.

Several permanent positions open for ticket writers in large wholesale tailoring house; hand or machine; short hours; ideal working conditions and good wages.

LAMM & CO.,  
846 W. Jackson-blvd.

## TIMEKEEPER.

Experienced in cash shop; exceptional position.

H. M. LINDENTHAL & SONS,  
411 S. Market-st.

## TYPISTS-AT ONCE.

Excellent opportunity. APPLY SUITE 540 MONON BLDG., 440 S. DEARBORN, READY FOR WORK.

## TYPISTS WANTED.

Splendid opening for two good typists; good salary; good working conditions. Apply to H. M. Lindenthal & Sons, 411 S. Market-st.

## TYPIST-TO 10 MONTHS' EXPERIENCE.

At a good business; bright future for right person; experience, if any, and salary expected. Address T P 302, Tribune.

## TYPIST.

Must be neat and accurate; \$50 a month. Apply to H. M. Lindenthal & Sons, 411 S. Market-st.

## TYPIST-EXPERIENCED.

At once; permanent position; large corporation in loop; state age, experience and salary expected. Address T P 302, Tribune.

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At once; permanent position; large corporation in loop; state age, experience and salary expected. Address T P 302, Tribune.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.

TYPIST.

FOR PARTICULAR REPORT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE DEFINITELY EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS A 118, TRIBUNE.

## TYPISTS.

Experienced and inexperienced young women. Steady work. Hours 8 to 4:30. Half day Saturdays.

SPIEGEL-MAY-STERN CO.,  
1061 W. 35th-st.

## TYPIST WANTED-EXPERIENCED.

Salary to commence, \$70 per month; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply personally.

HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER CO.,  
417 S. Dearborn.

## TYPIST.

to operate L. C. Smith or Royal machine. Order registrar work. Good chance for advancement. Hours 8:30 to 5. 1 o'clock Saturday all year. Call 208 S. Jefferson, 1st floor.

## TYPIST.

Good salary; pleasant working conditions.

Procter & Gamble Dist. Co.,  
349 W. Ontario-st.

## TYPIST-ALL STATE AGE EXPERIENCE.

reference and telephone number. Address T P 302, Tribune.

## Wanted-Assistant Cashier and bookkeeper.

mature age; loop real estate office; state references. Address P P 214, Tribune.

## WE OFFER YOU AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ABOUT THE ADDRESSOGRAPH AND NO EXPENSE TO YOU.

WE PAY YOU A GOOD SALARY WHILE LEARNING AND FIT YOU TO HOLD A RESPONSIBLE POSITION. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF ADDRESSOGRAPH USERS IN CHICAGO IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. IF YOU ARE A GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, AND BIG POSSIBILITIES COME WANT A POSITION WITH AND SEE US.

ADDRESSOGRAPH CO.,  
901 W. VAN BUREN.

## WOMAN-COMPETENT YOUNG OR OLD.

to take charge of mailing list and receipting. Must be competent typist. Knowledge of shorthand unnecessary. Phone M. 847, Tribune.

## WOMAN-FOR SALARY DEPARTMENT.

Must have best of references. 29 E. Washington.

## YOUNG LADIES.

to learn bookkeeping. We will teach our system of bookkeeping to any young lady with grammar or high school education and pay a good salary while learning, with advancement in accordance with progress made. Must be able to write a good, plain, rapid hand. No previous experience necessary. Steady work. Ideal working conditions. Every Saturday afternoon off.

BABSON BROS.,  
2845 W. 19th-st.

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For folding, mailing, and enclosing. No experience necessary. Fine work. Steady position. Good salary. Saturday at noon all year around. Apply to H. M. Lindenthal & Sons, 411 S. Market-st.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.

GIRLS.

100 WANTED FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK IN A SANITARY KNIT UNDERWEAR MILL; GOOD WAGES TO START; AND GOOD INCREASES LATER; NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. WE CAN ALSO USE A NUMBER OF PART TIME WORKERS. RUBENS & MARBLE, 12 N. Market-st.

## GIRLS WANTED.

In gas mantle factory, 16 years and over; \$18 per wk. to start; rapid advancement; hours 8:15 to 8:30, 1 p. m. Saturday.

LINDSAY LIGHT COMPANY  
161 E. GRAND-AV.

## GIRLS FOR WOMEN.

to work in chocolate factory. No experience necessary. Steady position, good pay and rapid advancement to right parties.

RAINBOW CHOCOLATE CO.  
Apply 123 S. Jefferson-st.

## GIRLS FOR LABELING.

from 6 to 12 p. m.; report Monday evening, ready for work. CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO., 4100 Fillmore.

## GIRLS-EXPERIENCED.

and inexperienced, to work on overalls; union shop; good pay to beginners. Steady work. 44 hours a week.

JOHN RISSMAN & SON,  
841 Blue Island-av.

## GIRLS-EXPERIENCED.

and inexperienced, to work on overalls; union shop; good pay to beginners; steady work. 44 hours a week.

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## GIRLS-TO SLIT MICA.

light, pleasant work; experience unnecessary; good salary; married women can take work home. Apply Rm. 500, 54 W. Lake-st.

## LIGHT, CLEAN FACTORY WORK.

GIRLS OVER 16. HOURS, 8 TO 5. Day pay and piece work. Pleasant working conditions with matron in attendance and lunch system in factory. We need experienced press operators, former header girls and inspectors. New girls are paid good wages while learning.

PHOENIX HERMETIC CO.,  
2448 W. 16th-st.

## MILKMAID GIRLS-EXPERIENCED.

good wages, short hours. Apply at once.

3336 W. 12th-st.

## 100 GIRLS WANTED-OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

To do bindery work; \$10 per week to start; rapid increase in wages guaranteed. Girls can make \$15 to \$18 per week at end of one month.

## Clean, interesting work in cool workrooms, overlooking Lake Michigan. All table work; no dangerous machinery.

Several permanent positions open for ticket writers in large wholesale tailoring house; hand or machine; short hours; ideal working conditions and good wages.

LAMM & CO.,  
846 W. Jackson-blvd.

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CHAMBERMAID-EXPERIENCED. WHITE. For late dinner. Hotel. Prefer women who live at home with their families. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 noon. Seven days a week. Every Sunday off. Salary \$50 per month. Call for references. Address A 118, Tribune.

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**Edgewater 2 Apt. Bargain.**  
rms. each; sup. parlor; steam heat; 2  
rooms from Thurland St.; large lot; price,  
\$3,000; min. \$2,000; apt. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,  
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GOVERNMENT  
FORD SALE

WE HAVE PURCHASED ENTIRE LOT OF 1918 FIVE PASS. TOURING CARS FROM THE GOVERNMENT, AT ITS RECENT OPEN BIDDING SALE. WILL OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC IN LOTS OF ONE OR MORE IN OUR SALESROOMS, 721-23 EAST 47TH-ST. SALES BEGIN IMMEDIATELY. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. CARS SOLD FOR CASH OR ON TERMS.

AUTO FINANCE CO., KENWOOD 6281. DOWNTOWN OFFICE, 644 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG. HARRISON 772 AND 2861.

## MARMON

1918 Marmion 34 4 passenger club roadster. In excellent mechanical condition in every way. Good body. Bumpers, wheels, wire wheels, upholstery, excellent condition. Bumpers, wheels, wire wheels, upholstery, excellent condition. Bumpers, wheels, wire wheels, upholstery, excellent condition.

And Many Others.

MARMON CHICAGO CO., Inc. 2430 Michigan-av. Calumet 5800.

## REO ROADSTER.

This beautiful three passenger roadster, in perfect mechanical condition, good set of tires, top and upholstery in excellent condition. Must be seen to appreciate its value.

THOMAS J. HAY, INC. 2321 Michigan-av. Calumet 8200.

## CADILLAC VICTORIA.

Type 57 4 car. Coupe. Velour upholstery. Car like new. \$4,100.

## SIMPLEX COMPANY.

2216 Michigan-av. Calumet 3750.

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TYPE 57, SECOND SERIES.

4 passenger. Cannot be told from new. 4 passenger. Cannot be told from new. 4 passenger. Cannot be told from new.

1917 DODGE.

5 passenger. 5 good tires. Very good shape. Mechanically perfect.

BEAUTIFUL BUICK TOURING CAR. Small 6 cyl. wire wheels. All new tires. One extra tire. Excellent body. Like new. 6053 Cottage Grove.

## CLASSY CAR-MOON 1920.

A few cars for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

1918 OLDSMOBILE TOURING CAR. 4 passenger. 4 good tires. 4 good tires. 4 good tires.

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## Honest Values

## PEERLESS

Jordan 7 pass touring, driven very hard, excellent condition. Blue, cream wheels. 5 fine tires. \$1,850.

Late model Hudson sedan, 8700 miles. Fine tires. Original paint perfect. \$2,000.

Chandler chummy roadster, refinished. Good tires. Fine mechanically. \$1,575.

Chandler 7 pass. touring car. Overhauled, refinished. Excellent condition. In rear, curtain, good tires. Spot light, bumper, etc. \$1,350.

Late model National Six 7 pass. touring. Runs fine. Excellent wire wheels. 8 good tires. Spot light. \$1,450.

Marmion 34 touring 7 passenger. wire wheels. 32 inch tires. Car in wonderful condition. \$2,500.

Marmion 41 7 pass. touring. Run only 11,700 miles. Absolutely fine mechanical condition. \$1,300.

Several other light weight touring cars and trucks ranging in price from \$330 upwards.

See this wonderful display today—ask for Hunt. Phone Calumet 8070.

CHICAGO MOTOR CAR CO., INC. (Jordan Distributors).

We have a good line of 5 and 7 passenger Paige motor cars. Also

Harnes 17 Sedan. Harnes 18 Sedan. Dodge 18 Touring. Overland 10 Roadster. Overland 17 Touring. Hudson 10 Cabriolet. Willys 17 Touring. Cole 14

And Many Others.

BIRD-SYKES CO. 2215 S. Michigan-av. Calumet 6060.

PACKARD 1918 Six 7 passenger touring car in good condition. With complete list of accessories. Two extra tires. Mechanically perfect. Will give perfect satisfaction to the most exacting. A value that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

PACKARD EXCHANGED CAR DIVISION. Michigan-av. 2215 S. Michigan-av. Calumet 7400.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

1917 Buick, light 6 cylinder, mechanical and coach condition excellent. New tires spot light, bumper, etc. \$2,000. Bargain for cash. 2335 Cottage Grove-av.

STEVENS-DURYEA.

Must sell to settle an estate. In perfect condition. 1917 Buick, 7 pass. touring. See chassis. 1117 Forest-av. Evanston. See

1918 BUICK, 7 PASS.

Very good condition mechanically. 5 good tires. Like new.

3900 Grand-bldg.

TYPE 55, 1917, CADILLAC TOURING CAR. Just rebuilt by Cadillac Co. 6 wire wheels. Touring. Excellent condition. Like new. Paint. Spot covers. Other special equipment. Car in fine condition. Price right. Address T. P. 28, Tribune.

1917 PAIGE TOUR.

1917 Buick, 6 cyl. 1918 Mitchell. Tour. Dodge and Jeffery road. 1918 Buick. Dodge and Jeffery road. 1918 Buick. Dodge and Jeffery road.

BEAUTIFUL 1918 JORDAN CAR. ONLY 10,000 miles. Excellent condition. Like new. Importer Bosch magneto. Like new. Importer Bosch magneto. Like new. Importer Bosch magneto.

1918 WILLYS 6 7 PASS. Run 3,700 miles. 1918 Willys 6 7 pass. like new. All year top. Several other cars in good condition. 501 S. 5th-st. Halstead.

1918 MAXWELL TOURING. \$450. 1918 190 Overland. \$400. 1918 Overland. \$400. 1918 Overland. \$400.

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